

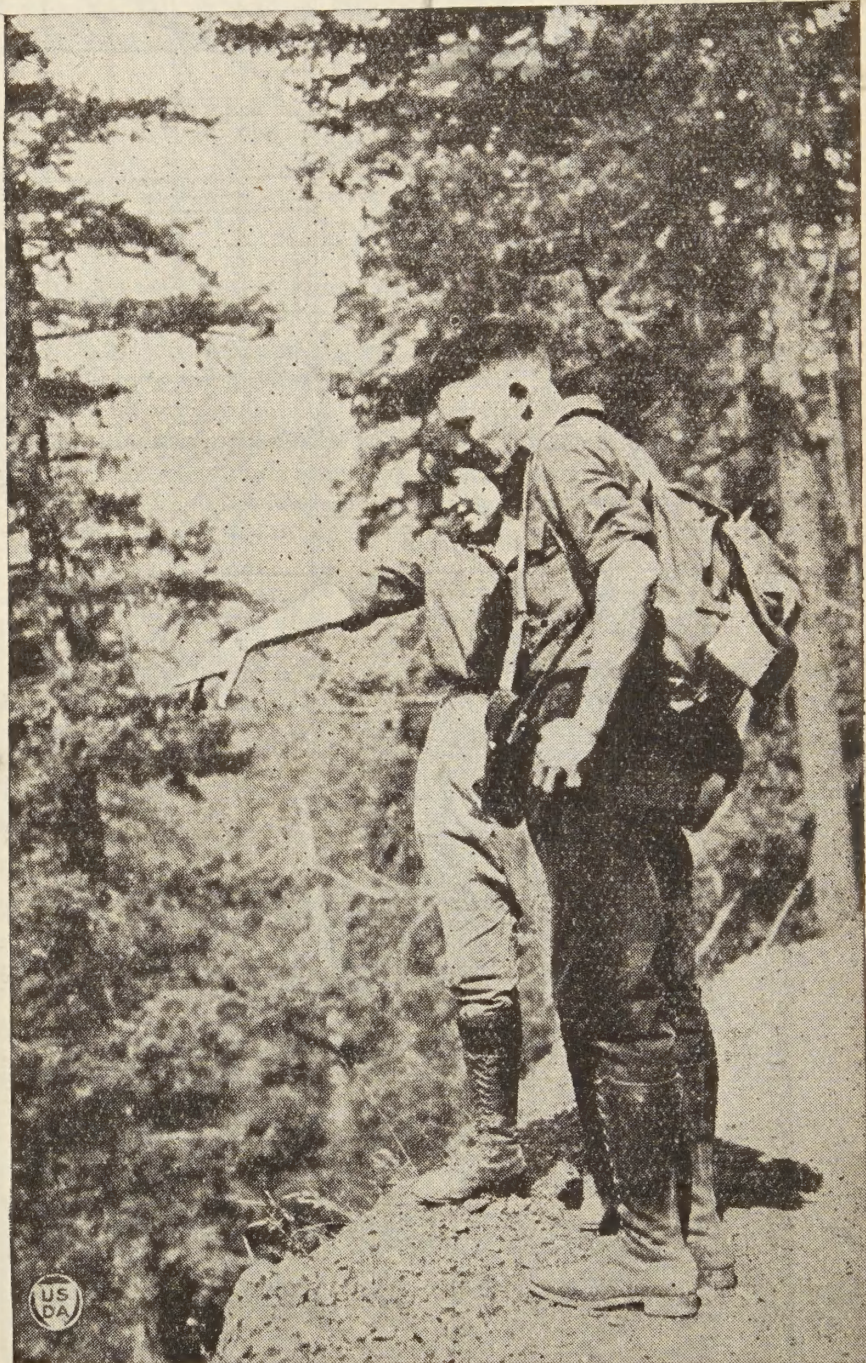
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MOUNT HOOD
NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON

RECEIVED
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ON THE EAGLE CREEK TRAIL

F-166194

INFORMATION FOR
CAMPERS, TOURISTS, *and* HIKERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

THE MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST

The Mount Hood National Forest extends south from the Columbia River along the Cascade Mountains to the divide between the Clackamas River and Santiam River basins, with Mount Hood as its central and dominant feature.

The Bull Run division, which includes the watershed of Bull Run River, from which the city of Portland obtains its water supply, is reserved for watershed protection by act of Congress and is not open to the public. Except for this area, campers and travelers are invited to make use of the national forest for recreation.

Game laws apply in the national forest the same as outside. You are at liberty to hunt and fish as much as you like so long as you observe the State game and fishing laws.

FOREST HIGHWAYS.

Within this forest, in the Mount Hood region, only a few miles from Portland, the traveler finds himself in picturesque surroundings that are wild enough for the hardiest. Much of the country, however, is easy of access to those who are not equipped for mountain climbing or inclined to rough it. Many delightful trips are open to the autoist.

The Mount Hood Loop Road.

The Mount Hood Loop Road is now under construction by the Government. It will be completed in 1924, and it will then provide a magnificent scenic drive encircling Mount Hood. All but the final connecting link around the mountain is now open to travel. Leaving Portland, the road follows the course of Sandy and Zigzag Rivers. The country traversed constantly changes in character and interest, from the low valley farms near Portland to the alpine meadowlands of the Cascade summit. Streams offering good fishing and forest camp grounds along the way invite the traveler. Several mountain resorts are reached by this road. Government Camp, near the summit of the Cascades, is the usual starting point for the south-side ascent of Mount Hood.

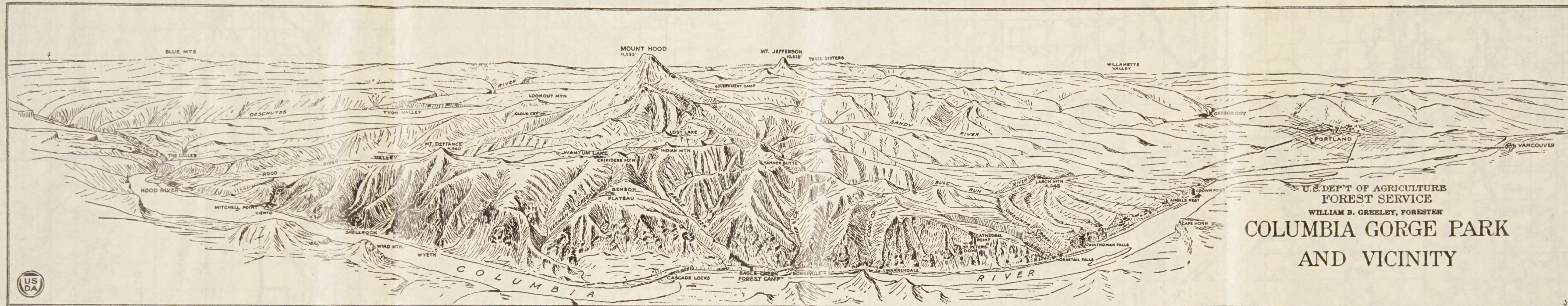
When completed the Mount Hood Loop, curving northward and eastward beyond Government Camp, will pass around Mount Hood and through the famous Hood River Valley to the Columbia River Highway.

Hood River Valley Road.

That part of the Mount Hood Loop Road which traverses Hood River Valley is open to travel. As seen from the upper Hood River Valley, Mount Hood is a spectacle of commanding interest, rising high above every other feature. During the summer season automobiles climb the grade to Cloud Cap Inn, within less than 3 miles of the summit of Mount Hood, at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level. This is the starting point for the north-side ascents of the mountain.

The Clackamas-Ollalie Road.

A road extends south along the crest of the Cascade Mountains from the Mount Hood Loop Road at Summit Ranger Station past Clear Lake and Clackamas Lake. This road has been completed to a point about 10 miles south of Clackamas Lake. It will be extended to Ollalie Meadows and eventually to Jefferson Park, on the slope of Mount Jefferson. This section will constitute a link in the Skyline Road which some day may be built along the summit of the Cascade Mountains to Crater Lake in southern Oregon.



The Lost Lake Road.

A new Forest Service road has been built to Lost Lake from Dee in the Hood River Valley, and has been open to travel since the season of 1923. Inviting forest camp grounds appeal to the autoist along the way to Lost Lake. The lake itself is one of the beauty spots of the Mount Hood region. Free public camp grounds are provided by the



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HOT LUNCH AT EAGLE CREEK FOREST CAMP.

Forest Service, and camping for the autoist is made easy and comfortable. The lake has been stocked with trout, and the fishing is good. As no glacial waters enter the lake, the summer temperature of the water is adapted to swimming.

Columbia River Highway.

The Columbia River Highway extends from the Pacific Ocean along the south bank of the river to eastern Oregon, a distance of 215 miles. Sometimes it runs on the heights, hundreds of feet above the broad river, and commands magnificent outlooks; elsewhere it is at the river's edge or winds through the forest over singing brooks and past cascades and waterfalls.

In its construction well-nigh insurmountable engineering difficulties have been overcome. The maximum grade is 5 per cent, and the sharpest turns have at least a 100-foot radius. Well-made concrete bridges span the streams; substantial stone walls guard the road on precipitous points; dry masonry walls hold the banks on steep side hills, or concrete viaducts carry the road where the mountain side is too precipitous to allow a shelf to be cut for the thoroughfare. Sometimes the road even plunges directly through the basalt cliffs by tunnels lighted by arched openings, through which picturesque vistas of the mighty Columbia are to be had.

For about 30 miles, from Multnomah Falls to Viento, just west of Mitchell's Point, the Columbia River Highway traverses the Mount Hood National Forest, though passing through privately owned parcels of land much of the way. At Eagle Creek the Forest Service has established a free forest camp. Comfort stations, picnic tables, spring water, free firewood, tenting grounds, and fireplaces for camp cooking have been provided. Almost 200,000 people visit the Eagle Creek Forest camp each year.

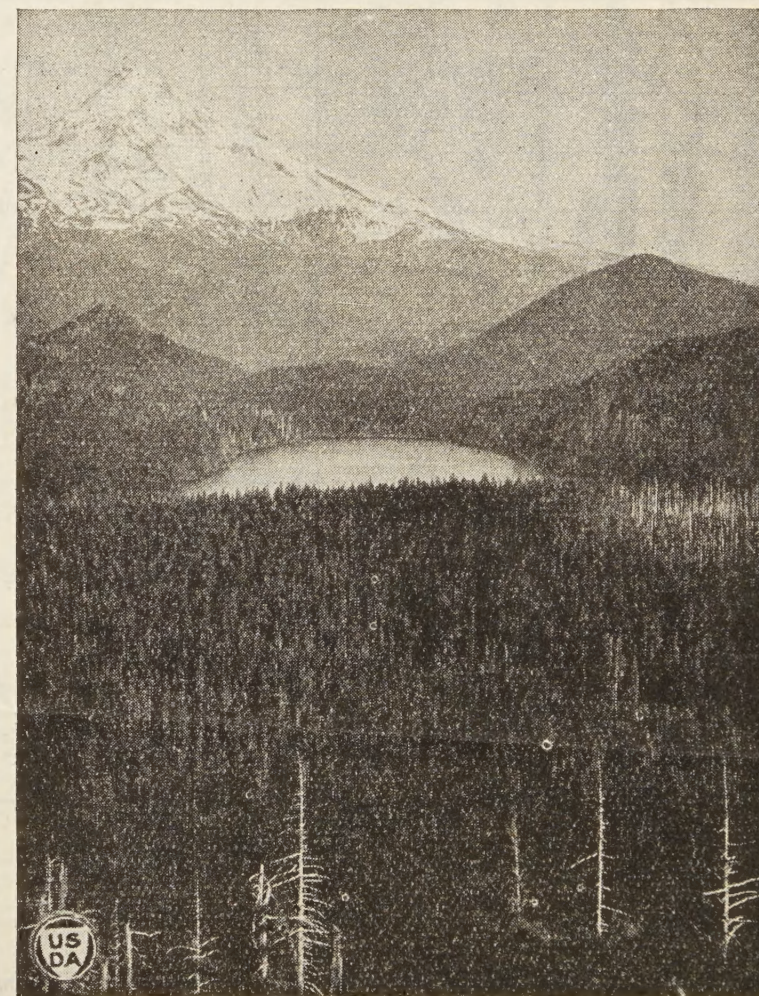
COLUMBIA GORGE PARK.

That the portion of the national forest in a strip from 1 to 4 miles wide adjacent to the highway might be enjoyed to the fullest extent by the people, the Secretary of Agriculture, on July 27, 1915, declared it a public playground, forever to be dedicated to the "use and enjoyment of the general public for recreational purposes." This area of 14,000 acres has been named the Columbia Gorge Park.

Great as is the pleasure of touring over the automobile highways of the Mount Hood National Forest, the chief charm lies more often in the swift flight from the crowded city streets to the places where the forest trails begin. The traveler will miss a large part of the joy if he does not leave his automobile for a while and go adventuring on one of these trails.

TRAILS OF THE MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST.

Tramping over forest trails may be a novel experience for many, but these forest walks afford most wholesome pleasure and are safe adventures for every one willing to learn the simple lessons of good woodsmanship.



LOST LAKE WITH ITS GUARDIAN, MOUNT HOOD F-154326

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE WILLIAM B. GREELEY, FORESTER COLUMBIA GORGE PARK AND VICINITY

The Larch Mountain Trail, one of the most picturesque and popular forest trails of the Mount Hood National Forest, begins on the Columbia River Highway at the base of Multnomah Falls. Its prominent features are Multnomah Falls, views of the Columbia River from the canyon bluff, and views of Mount Hood and the surrounding mountain country from the summit of Larch Mountain. During the summer, the Forest Service maintains on the summit a lookout who locates any forest fires he may see and telephones their location to the ranger below. The summit is slightly over 6 miles from Multnomah Falls. The ascent is gradual, over good trails the entire distance. The elevation of Larch Mountain is 4,050 feet.

The Wauna Point Trail is a short trail leading to a commanding point of view about 5½ miles from the Columbia River Highway, overlooking the Columbia River. This trail is accessible from the Eagle Creek camp grounds. The trip may be very conveniently taken by those who have come by automobile to camp at Eagle Creek, or those who leave Portland by train may start the trip at Bonneville. The round trip is about 12 miles from the Columbia River Highway.

The Eagle Creek Trail is one of the best mountain trails in the West. The cost of the construction was considerable. For thousands of feet it was cut through solid rock, and in one place passes behind a waterfall through a tunnel cut into the mountain. The trip to Wahtum Lake over the Eagle Creek Trail, returning via the Herman Creek Trail, requires two days' time. The distance to Wahtum Lake over the Eagle Creek Trail is 13½ miles, but if one returns to the Columbia River Highway over the Herman Creek Trail, the distance is 11 miles.

Wahtum Lake is a small but beautiful body of water entirely surrounded by forested slopes unspoiled by forest fires. The Portland Council of Boy Scouts of America has built a large log lodge at the lake and conducts a summer camp there each season. For the benefit of the public there is also a free forest camp.

Trails extend from Wahtum Lake to many points of interest, such as Lost Lake, Chinidere Mountain, and Indian Mountain, from which magnificent views are obtained.

These are only a few of the many mountain trails. It is impossible even to mention them all, for on the Mount Hood National Forest there are more than 1,000 miles of trail.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT HOOD.

Mount Hood is climbed annually by large numbers of people. Mountain climbing clubs from Portland make the ascent frequently



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MAZAMAS CLIMBING MOUNT HOOD (ON A JULY DAY)

with parties numbering as high as 100 people or more. The American Legion and the Mazama Club make the ascent an annual event. The Forest Service has established a forest-fire lookout station on the summit, where experienced observers are stationed during the summer fire season. Visitors are always welcome at the small building on the summit of the snow-clad peak, and many climbers have found shelter there from the biting winds which sometimes blow across the crest of the mountain. Communication by telephone with the Portland headquarters of the Forest Service is maintained from the summit of Mount Hood.

The north-side climb of Mount Hood is made from Cloud Cap Inn, where climbing parties are organized during the season by competent mountain guides. Inexperienced persons should not attempt to climb Mount Hood without a guide. The ascent from the north side will appeal most to lovers of mountain climbing, and no exceptional difficulties are likely to be encountered.

The south-side climb of Mount Hood is made from Government Camp, where, during the summer season, climbing parties are organized and conducted to the summit by competent mountain guides. The ascent from the south side is more gradual than that from the north. The south slopes of the mountain are exposed to the sun, and the erosion caused by the more rapid melting of the ice and snow has made the slopes longer and gentler than the north slopes, where the steep incline of the original volcanic cone still exists.

SUMMER-HOME SITES.

Two sections on the Mount Hood National Forest have been surveyed by the Forest Service for use by the public as sites for the erection of summer homes, and lots may be secured at a nominal rental.

The Zigzag River sites have the advantage of being easily accessible to Portland. With the improvement of the Mount Hood Loop Road, the run from Portland, a distance of about 45 miles, can be made in two hours. Rhododendron post office, only a short distance away, offers mail service and store supplies. Daily stages from Portland pass the area. Several mountain resorts are within a short distance of the home-site area. Over 60 neat summer residences have been constructed, and the area is developing into a very attractive colony.



THE RESULT OF HUMAN CARELESSNESS.

Lost Lake is not on a stage line, but for many autoists the lake has superior attractions. This area is particularly appealing to those who desire its mountain and forest seclusion, its remoteness from the hurried activities of city life. A sand beach on the south shore of the lake makes the place attractive to those who love swimming and boating. Mount Hood stands guard over the lake, and, with the ever-changing atmospheric conditions, the reflection of the white mountain in the clear waters of the lake produces a wonderful effect.

THE FORESTS FOR USE.

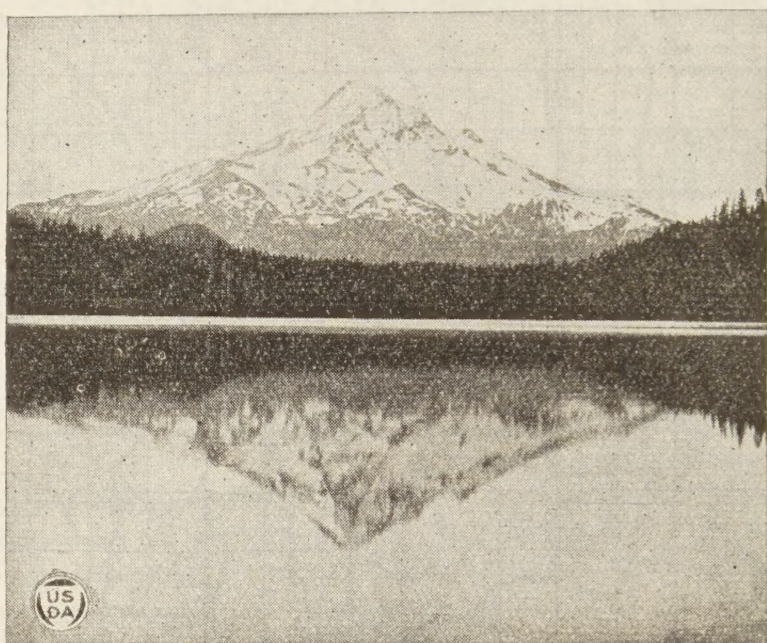
The national forests are administered with the purpose of making them of the most use to the most people, but especially to the man of small means and the local farmer and settler.

Mature standing timber on the forest is sold at an appraised price for commercial use, and to settlers and farmers for their own use at the cost of making the sale. Anybody may purchase timber, but no one can obtain a monopoly of it or hold it for speculative purposes.

The timber is cut in such a way as to insure a series of recurring crops by the practice of forestry methods. During the year 1922, 65 timber sales were made on the Mount Hood National Forest alone. Some of the timber was cut for the general market, but most of these sales were made at cost to farmers. For example, during that year 20,000 fence posts were cut for the use of farmers living near the national forest, besides cordwood, saw timber, and other forest products.

The mountain ranges within the Mount Hood National Forest provide summer pasture for 24,600 sheep and cattle. This livestock is

grazed on the national forest under paid permit from the Government. The cowmen and sheepmen cooperate fully with the forest rangers in fire protection.



THE MIRROR OF MOUNT HOOD.

F-154337

The use of national forests for special purposes is allowed under permit. Permits for hotel sites, irrigation ditches, drift fences, and counting corrals, as well as for many other uses, are in force on the Mount Hood National Forest.

WATER POWER.

One of the established power companies of Portland has recently been granted a license to construct and operate on the Mount Hood National Forest, a power house with reservoirs, tunnels, conduits, and transmission line. This project, which is on Clackamas River, involves the expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000. When completed, it will be the largest power project in the State of Oregon and will furnish power and light for Portland and the Willamette Valley. It will have the highest head reaction turbine in the world. Already approximately \$800,000 have been spent on preliminary work on this project.

HELP PROTECT THE FOREST.

Each year campers render a service of inestimable value in extinguishing small fires before they have a chance to spread, in reporting fires which they have discovered but can not control, and in volunteering help in fighting the larger fires. They can render a still greater service if each camper will exercise great caution in the location, building, and extinguishing of camp fires, and if those who smoke will carefully extinguish stubs and matches. During the summer of 1922, 40 per cent of all fires of known origin on the Mount Hood National Forest originated from camp fires or smokers. The forest fire, a photograph of which is reproduced in this folder, was the result of carelessness. It swept over 11,000 acres in the Columbia Gorge Park in the Mount Hood National Forest before it was finally extinguished by the Forest Service men. Strict observance of the Pledge for Prevention of Fires will save to the community an asset

worth many thousands of dollars. It will also preserve the scenery for the use and enjoyment of campers and hikers and all lovers of the out-of-doors.

ASK THE FOREST RANGERS.

Much information about the trails, telephone lines, and the stations may be obtained from this map as well as on the ground. Informa-



A CAREFUL CAMPER BUILDS A SMALL FIRE AWAY FROM INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL.

tion as to details of other trips in addition to those described will be gladly furnished by the forest supervisor, 503 Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg. Throughout the national forest, the various officers of the Forest Service will give information.

WATERSHED PROTECTION.

Three hundred thousand people, comprising the population of the cities of Portland, Oregon City, Cascade Locks, The Dalles, and Dufur, drink water from streams rising within the Mount Hood National Forest. The Bull Run watershed, which furnishes Portland with a supply of very pure water, is closed to the public by act of Congress in order to insure the purity of the water. Although the city watersheds of The Dalles, Dufur, and Oregon City are not protected by Congressional act, these cities have entered into formal cooperative agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forest Service for the protection of the watersheds within the Mount Hood National Forest from which they obtain their supply of water. A forest fire might very easily destroy the timber on one of the watersheds, and the alternate floods and droughts produce disastrous results to the city concerned.

Hood River Valley depends for irrigation on streams rising within the Mount Hood National Forest. As forest cover regulates stream-flow, it is important to keep the forests green. Not only are the forests injured or destroyed when forest fires spread, but farming lands and even the cities may suffer disaster.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave it. Set an example for the other fellow.

FOREST OFFICERS OF THE MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST.

Forest supervisor, T. H. Sherrard; forest examiners, H. D. Foster and A. G. Jackson; and forest clerk, M. V. Livingston, 503 Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg.

Hood River Ranger District: Forest ranger, Mount Hood, Oreg.

Columbia Ranger District: Forest ranger, Herman Ranger Station, Cascade Locks.

Bull Run Ranger District: Forest ranger, Zigzag Ranger Station, Welches.

Summit Ranger District: Forest ranger, Summit Ranger Station, Rhododendron.

White River Ranger District: Forest ranger, Dufur.

Clackamas Ranger District: Forest ranger, Clackamas Ranger Station, Wapinitia.

Colowash Ranger District: Forest ranger, Oak Grove Ranger Station, Estacada.

Eagle Creek Forest Camp: Forest ranger, Cascade Locks.



BOY SCOUTS AT WAHTUM LAKE.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR USE OF PUBLIC FOREST CAMPS.

Camp grounds have been set aside for the use and pleasure of the public. In order that all may enjoy them to the fullest extent, it is necessary that all visitors cooperate in keeping them clean, and thus help to preserve their natural attractiveness. You can do so by observing the following camp-ground rules:

1. Build your fires in the places provided.
2. Use tent poles already cut instead of cutting young trees.
3. Use dead material for firewood.
4. Use the public comfort stations provided.
5. Do not cut the small trees to obtain brush for beds.
6. Do not cut or hack trees or build fires which will injure them.
7. Dispose of tin cans and rubbish by dumping them into the holes dug for the purpose.
8. When you are about to break camp, remember that you and your friends may want to come again. Therefore, clean up your camp site and leave it in as good condition as that in which you found it.

TRAIL SIGNS.

To guide visitors to the mountains, hundreds of neatly painted wooden guide signs have been placed along roads and trails.



MULTNOMAH FALLS NEAR THE COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY.

These signs are Government property, and a penalty attaches to their destruction or mutilation. They are put up at considerable expense for your benefit. Will you not cooperate in keeping them unmarred?

FOREST FIRE LOOKOUTS.

In order to detect incipient forest fires before they spread to disastrous proportions, the Forest Service maintains lookouts on a number of peaks in the national forests, on each of which a forest officer is stationed during the dry season. He is ever on the alert to detect the least column of smoke. With his fire finder and map, he locates the

fire and at once telephones its position, apparent size, and other data to the ranger whose duty it is to go to the fire at once and put it out. The following peaks on the Mount Hood National Forest are used as fire lookout stations:

Mount Hood.
Larch Mountain.
Indian Mountain.
Lookout Mountain.
Mount Wilson.

Fish Creek Mountain.
Mount Lowe.
Ollalie Butte.
Battle Axe.



THE RANGER'S CABIN AT LOST LAKE.

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SIX SUGGESTIONS FOR SPORTSMEN.

1. **Be a real sportsman.** There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. **Make sure it's a buck.** If you can't see his horns, *she* hasn't got any.
3. **Help to enforce the game law.** Game and fish are public property, and only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations of law should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.
4. **Respect the ranchman's property.** He regards as an outlaw the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his livestock, or shoots near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place.
5. **Be careful with your camp fire and matches.** One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
6. **Leave a clean camp and a clean record.** Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

FIRE PREVENTION PLEDGE.

Secure a camp fire permit before going into the mountains; it is required by national forest regulations.

1. **Matches.**—I will be sure my match is out. I will break it in two before throwing it away.

2. **Tobacco.**—I will be sure my pipe ashes, cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. I will not throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. **Making Camp.**—I will build a small camp fire. I will scrape away all trash and inflammable material from the spot. I will build it in an open space and not against a tree or log, or near brush.

4. **Leaving Camp.**—I will never leave a camp fire unattended, even for a short time; I will quench it with water and earth.

5. **Bonfires.**—I will never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control.

6. **Fighting Fires.**—If I find a fire I will try to put it out. If I can't, I will get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. I will keep in touch with the rangers.

It's your national forest and your playground. Help protect it from fire.

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS WELL AS IN THE PREVENTION OF FIRES

Each year hunters, campers, tourists, and forest rangers contract typhoid fever or enteric disorders from the pollution of streams. Ordinary care will prevent these diseases. The law requires it.

Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on national forest lands camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on national forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon national forests, any substance which pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

Section 114 of the laws of Oregon says:

"Any person or persons who shall place or cause to be placed any part of the carcass of any dead animal, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious or offensive substance into any river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow, or commons, or if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit same to remain in any of the aforesaid places to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of any citizen of this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and every twenty-four hours after conviction therefor during which said person may permit the same to remain, shall be deemed an additional offense against this section."

Each forest supervisor in the State of Oregon is a deputy State health inspector.

Let's keep our national forests as we do our lawns—not as we do our city dumps.

Regulation P-4 of the Forest Service provides as follows:

"The following acts are prohibited: Having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on national forest lands camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on national forest lands or being or going thereon and depositing in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon the national forests any substance or substances which pollute or are liable to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters."



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ROTARY CLUB DRINKING FOUNTAIN ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY.

Report any offenses either to the nearest forest ranger or to Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Oreg.

KEEP THE FORESTS GREEN

REMEMBER.

The national forests are a part of the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country and large areas of valuable range, as well as the headwaters of the important streams of the West.

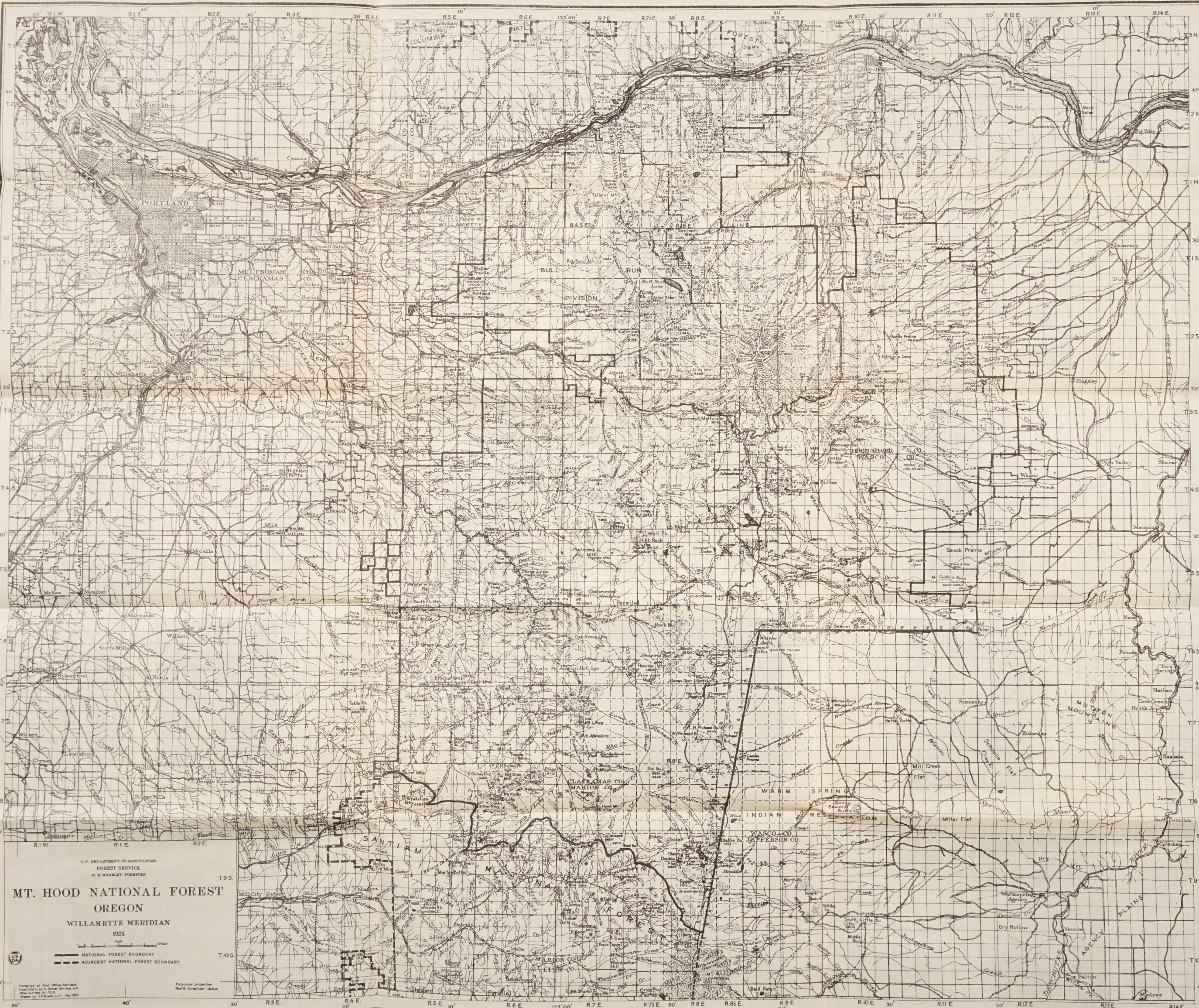
Damage to the forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

**BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.
LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.**

The national forests belong to the people. Don't damage your own property and impair its value.

This folder tells you about the resources and the recreational features of the Mount Hood National Forest. The map shows you the roads trails, and other things you want to know about.

You know how you dislike to camp among old tin cans and torn papers; therefore, please clean up your camp.



MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1924

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W. B. ORRICK, FORESTER

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
--- ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

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North American datum